

Cramps, Cramp Colic, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, etc. * * * Cholera * * * Cholera Morbus * * * Rheumatism and pains generally * * * Sprains or Frosted Feet"; (circular, in retail package, large size, and bunched in shipping package, small size) "Cure * * * for Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Cramp Colic, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, etc. * * * Spasmodic attacks * * * Swelling of the Stomach * * * Sprains, * * * Horse Colic * * * Chicken Cholera * * * ."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of volatile oils, including peppermint and sassafras oils, spices, including capsicum and ginger, ether, alcohol (67 per cent), and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements borne in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 19, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12837. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 575 Tins of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16907. I. S. Nos. 3126-v, 3094-v. S. No. E-4211.)

On November 11, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 575 tins of crab meat, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped from Camp Jackson, S. C., on or about September 1, 1922, and transported from the State of South Carolina into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a putrid and decomposed animal substance.

On January 19, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12838. Adulteration and misbranding of canned oysters. U. S. v. 2,971 Cases of Canned Oysters. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 16612. I. S. Nos. 9509-t, 9510-t, 9511-t, 9512-t, 9513-t, 9514-t. S. No. E-4043.)

On July 12, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 2,971 cases of canned oysters, at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hilton Head Packing Co., from Hilton Head, S. C., between the dates of March 28 and May 6, 1922, and transported from the State of South Carolina into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Can) "Hilton Head Brand Oysters Contains 5 Oz. Oyster Meat * * * Packed By Hilton Head Packing Co., Office: Savannah, Ga." The cans containing the remainder of the said article had stamped thereon: "5 Oz. Oysters."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that excessive brine had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Oysters * * * Contains 5 Oz. Oyster Meat," appearing on the label of a portion of the article and the statement "5 Oz. Oysters," embossed on the cans containing the remainder, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On August 11, 1922, the Hilton Head Packing Co., Hilton Head, S. C., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was